more elementary and would be used by students who have had only a general course in botany. The second paper is more advanced and could be appreciated only by students who have some previous knowledge of Gymnosperms.—C. J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Indian Botanical Society.—A notable botanical movement in India is the recent organization of "The Indian Botanical Society," whose aims, constitution, and list of members have just been published for distribution. It is stated briefly to be "a society for uniting the botanists and promoting the botanical interests of India." A more detailed statement of aims is to improve the quality and content of botanical instruction, to encourage and promote research, to provide a central exchange, and to make available to members the scattered and insufficient botanical literature that reaches India. The president is WINFIELD DUDGEON of Ewing Christian College, Allahabad City, and the other officers, three of whom are Indians, represent other institutions. The society begins with 85 members, representing 10 provinces of India.—J. M. C.

African veld.—In a description of the vegetation of South Africa, POLE-EVANS[22] uses the term "veld" to include all the native vegetation ranging from a rich forest on the southeastern coast to a desert in the interior Karroo. He covers the ground as in a former article noted in this journal,[23] but with more emphasis on the economic resources and possibilities of each region. The nineteen divisions into which he divides the region possess rainfalls ranging from zero to 70 inches per annum, while the diversity in vegetation is correspondingly great. This diversity is made evident by excellent illustrations, as well as by lists of species and the enumeration of resources of timber, fibers, gums, and fruits in addition to the forage plants.—GEO. D. FULLER.

Embryogeny.—SOUÈGES,[24] in continuation of his numerous detailed studies of the embryogeny of various families of seed plants, has reported his results for *Urtica pilulifera*, *Senecio vulgaris*, four species of *Rumex*, and a species of *Rheum*. The details are too numerous to recite, but the excellent figures present the facts clearly for those using such data.—J. M. C.

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[22] POLE-EVANS, I. B., The veld: its resources and dangers. So. African Jour. Sci. **17**:1–34. *figs. 56*. 1920.

[23] BOT. GAZ. **66**:539. 1918.

[24] SOUÈGES, RENE M., Embryogénie des Urticacées. Dévelopement de l'embryon chez *l'Urtica pilulifera*. Compt. Rend. **171**: no. 21. 1920.

———, Embryogénie des Composées. Les premiers stades du développement de l'embryon chez le *Senecio vulgaris*. Compt. Rend. **171**:254. 1920.

———, Embryogénie des Composées. Les dernier stades du développement de l'embryon chez le *Senecio vulgaris*. Compt. Rend. **171**:1920.

———, Recherches sur l'embryogénie des Polygonacées. Bull. Soc. Bot. France IV. **20**:1–11, 75–85. 1920.